NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

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Correspondence.

NOTES ON THE SEASON.—MAINE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—In compliance with the request of Mr. Preston, of Stockport, Pa. published in the 47th No. of the second volume of the New England Farmer that "the subscribers in different parts would generally communicate their observations on the seasons," &c. and in conformity to his wish to know whether the frost (an account of which he communicated as occurring on the 26th day of May ult. at his residence N. L. 41 deg. 50 min.) was generally so severe as was there experienced, I make the following observations. The writer resides in the state of Maine, not far from 44 deg. N. L. and experienced no injury from the above said frost. And as respects the frost mentioned by "A Roxbury Farmer," which killed corn, asparagus, potatoes, &c. it had no such effect at the last mentioned place. Perhaps many lower situations in the state of Maine may have felt its influence.

It is known that water and other substances are capable of containing the element of fire or heat in two very different states. In the one the heat or caloric eludes all the methods by which we are accustomed to observe it, either by the sensation of feeling, or by the thermometer; in the other it manifests itself, obviously, to our senses either by the touch, the thermometer, or the emission of light.* In the first of these states we are apt to call the body *cold*, and to say that this coldness is occasioned by the absence of heat. Perhaps this is improper; for even those bodies, which appear the coldest to the touch contain much heat. Thus vapour, which is colder to the touch than the water from which it was raised contains great quantities of heat; some say more than sufficient to heat it red hot. The like may be said of common salt and snow, or ice. If a quantity of each of these substances be separately reduced to the degree of 28 to 30 Fahrenheit's thermometer, on mixing them together, the heat which would have raised the thermometer to the degree above mentioned now enters into them in such a manner that the mercury falls down to 0. Here an excessive degree of cold is produced, and yet we are assured that the substances contain the very same quantity of heat they did before: nay, although they seem to contain a vast degree of cold, they, in fact, contain much more heat than they did originally; for they absorb it from all bodies around them; and if a small bottle of water be put in the middle of such a mixture, it will, in a short time be full of ice.

Thus if heat flows from our body, or any part into any substance actually in contact with it, the sensation of cold is excited, and we call that substance cold; but if it flows from any substance into our body the sensation of heat is excited, and we call that body hot, without regard to the absolute quantity in either case.

Of all known substances the atmosphere either absorbs or throws out heat with the most remarkable facility;* and in one or other of these states it is always in respect to the surface of the earth, and such bodies as are placed on or near it. Of course when the atmosphere has been for a long time absorbing heat from terrestrial bodies, there must of course be a frost. And this may be provincial and local, consequently the frost will be the same. The air being ready to absorb heat from every thing that comes in contact with it, does of course absorb heat from the vapour it contains. Tho' vapour is capable of being much colder than water before it is frozen yet by continual emission it loses its sensible heat and becomes ice.

In the polar regions, where we might suppose the frost would increase beyond measure, there are natural means to prevent it, viz. the vapour from more temperate regions, mixing with that of the polar regions; for it is well known that aqueous vapour always flies from a cold to a warm place.

Probably this may be the cause of frosts being more severe, and doing more damage in Massachusetts and farther southward, as they frequently do, than in the state of Maine. It is thought by many persons who are unacquainted with the latter place, that there can be no fruit raised there; but it is well known that the fruit is not so frequently cut off by the frost in Maine as in Massachusetts—perhaps one cause may be that it is not so forward.

From what has been said we may learn the cause of frost's being so much harder in one place than in another, viz. The atmosphere absorbs a greater degree of heat from the surface of the earth and substances thereon; or there may be a greater quantity of vapour and moisture in and on vegetables.* Admitting the above to be the proximate cause, some think that powerful agent, electricity, to be the remote cause, by operating on the air and vegetation. M. Buffon, by his various observations proved that the lateral branches of trees were much more subject to the injury of spring frosts than the others. This rather favours the idea of electricity, as all substances standing erect and perpendicular attract the electric fluid, and electricity is the most powerful agent known in the physical world.

A SUBSCRIBER.

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* NOTES BY THE EDITOR. The following passage from Parkes' "Chemical Essays," vol. i, page 64, gives a clear and concise explanation of the subject.—"It was formerly presumed that caloric [or what in common language is called heat] in whatever state it may be could always be measured by the thermometer. But the important experiments of Dr. Black and others have shown, that besides the caloric, which acts upon, and is appreciable by the thermometer, there are other portions which are in such close union with most bodies, as to occasion no sensible variation in their temperature. That is caloric may be so combined with a body, as to have lost all power of affecting the most delicate instrument; yet when this latent heat is set at liberty, and converted to free caloric, as it is called, this shall be as active, and as energetic as though it had never been confined. A single example will be sufficient to adduce, by the repetition of which any one may satisfy himself of the truth and propriety of this distinction.

"Put about half an ounce of cold water into a small phial, and add to it *very gradually*, about an equal quantity of oil of vitriol, gently, shaking the phial after every addition of the acid. The consequence of this will be that the water will immediately begin to give out its latent caloric; and when so much oil of vitriol is added as is equal to double the measure of the water, the mixture will assume a degree of heat superior to that of boiling water."

* Our correspondent is not altogether correct on this point. Air is a *bad conductor* of heat, or in other words it "absorbs or throws out heat" slowly. It is a very fortunate circumstance that air is a slow conductor of heat, as it tends to preserve the heat of the body in cold weather, soltens the inclemencies of the seasons, and renders almost all climates habitable to man. "The passage of caloric through bodies that are good conductors is much more rapid than through those that are bad conductors, and the former both give and receive it more quickly, and therefore, in a given time more abundantly than bad conductors, which makes them feel either hotter or colder, though they may be in fact of the same temperature."—*Conversations on Chemistry.*

Water, though said by Count Rumford not to be a conductor of heat in the same manner as solid bodies, yet gives and receives caloric with more facility than air. Were it otherwise you might cool a hot iron as quick in cold air as in water of the same temperature.

* Many other causes may operate to produce this effect. Nothing can be more erroneous than an opinion, which would seem plausible on a superficial view of the subject, that difference of climate is caused *solely* by distance from the equator, or the relative situation of different countries as respects the apparent path of the sun through the heavens. The temperature of any climate, although it should seem to depend in a great degree on latitude, or distance from the equator, and the consequent more vertical, or more oblique incidence of the rays of the sun, is nevertheless very materially effected by a variety of collateral circumstances, such as the situation, whether high or low, moist or dry, the vicinity of mountains, forests, &c. "In the spring months (says a writer in Rees' Cyclopedia, Art. Climate) the damp or low grounds are sometimes congealed by cold, where there is no such appearance on the hills, and thereby some of the young shoots of the more tender shrubs and plants are destroyed, when no injury happens to those in the latter situation." This, we believe, is generally the case, unless the low grounds are protected by fogs, or mists. The cause of this effect we believe may be found in the greater density of the air on low than on high ground, and the more dense the atmosphere, the faster it imbibes or attracts the caloric from the earth. The soil of Maine likewise, having been less cultivated probably contains more carbonaceous or coaly matter, (which is a slow conductor of heat,) than that of Massachusetts. The mould which is formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter covers the earth as it were with a carpet, and prevents the escape of its caloric. Sir Humphry Davy says, "I have ascertained by experiment that the darkest coloured dry soil (that which contains abundance of animal and vegetable matter; substances which most facilitate the diminution of temperature,) when heated to the same degree, provided it be within the common limits of the effect of solar heat, will cool more slowly than a wet pale soil, entirely composed of earthy matter."

Besides the sun in the spring and summer seasons, is longer above the horizon in high than in low latitudes. Our correspondent on the 26th of May in 44° N. lat. enjoyed nearly half an hour more of sun-shine than Mr. Preston, in 41° 50. It is owing to the almost constant sun-shine which takes place after vegetation commences, that its progress is more rapid in Siberia than in Italy. From the same cause the days in midsummer are often hotter as well as longer in Bergen than in Rome, in Quebec than in New Orleans. The seasons are more uniform (though the extremes of heat and cold are greater) in high latitudes than in those which comprise what is called the temperate zone.

VERMONT.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—In reply to yours of the 27th ult. pursuant to the wishes of Mr. Preston and others as communicated in the New England Farmer of the 19th ult. headed "The Season," I would observe that the late frosts in Vermont, especially that of May 26th, were somewhat alarming. Vegetables, as corn, beans, vines, &c. that were up, appeared to be principally destroyed, and in some few instances a second planting was resorted to; but in most cases the plants recovered. The leaves of the beach, oak, and some other trees were killed, and in some instances, it seemed for about twenty days, that new leaves would never come; but since which time, the new leaf has slowly made its appearance. Fruit trees were not sufficiently forward here to sustain injury. The month of May being in general cold and dry; though April was remarkably warm.

On the 15th June, I started on a tour to Saratoga and Ballstown, N. Y. The weather was so cold as to make it uncomfortable travelling. The whole distance, (70 miles) vegetation wore a gloomy appearance. The crops of grass extremely thin and light, the corn yellow and backward. The winter grain, as well as grass, having been much winter killed by the frequent thaws, and the enormous and unparalleled depth of ice that in February last apparently covered the whole face of creation; and which was succeeded by the most sudden and destructive freshet, ever known in these parts; these considerations, added to the "general depression" seemed to fill the mind of the farmer with fearful apprehensions. But on my return home, after fifteen days, the copious rains and a few very warm days of from 80 to 94 degrees, had altered the vegetable kingdom astonishingly. Corn had assumed an entire different colour and grown rapidly; wheat crops are more promising than for several years past; grass in general is good, and notwithstanding the frosts and cold weather; the fruit trees present a goodly appearance; and on the whole I do consider that in Vermont and parts adjoining, the husbandman has a fair prospect of a bountiful reward for his labour.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

JABEZ PROCTOR.

Proctors Ville, Vt. July 6, 1824.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—In compliance with the request of Mr. Preston, in your paper, No. 47. I would make the following general remarks.—The winter in this region was uncommonly mild—but little snow—the winter crops much injured by the frost—grass was killed on flat land. The spring has generally been cold and wet; on the morning of the 26th of May, the ground was frozen so as to bear a person; and ice was in some places near a quarter of an inch thick; the beech leaves were killed in many places; the cold continued till the middle of June; there was a slight frost on the mornings of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, and on the last day there were flakes of snow blown along by the wind. Since that time the weather has been warm, with seasonable showers, and now crops of all kinds look very promising. The cold weather retarded the growth of Indian corn—it is backward, but it is now growing luxuriantly, and if the season continues favourable will produce a good crop. The crops of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes never looked better. The gardens are rather late but the crops good, and have been the least injured by insects that I ever knew.—At present the prospects of the farmer are very flattering.

My residence is about two miles west of Connecticut River, in 44 deg. 11 min. N latitude.

J. W.

Ryegate, Vt. July 6, 1824.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—I herewith send you in boxes some insects, which, where I live do considerable mischief. The Rose Bugs, so called here, devour almost any thing on which they happen to alight. This season, I have known them to take young English cherry trees, and devour every leaf. They have injured apples considerably, and on some trees almost destroyed them. They make their appearance about the time that roses blossom, and when roses are gone they are almost instantly. Their size appears to be always about the same.—Now some knowledge from whence they come, and whither they go is desirable, and how they propagate their species.

Those lice, as I call them, I find upon young shoots and grafts of apple trees, always accompanied with pismires, which sometimes destroy the tender part. But the time in which they make their first appearance, or when they go away, I cannot tell.

If you think this worth your notice, some information, through your valuable paper, would be very agreeable; if not cast it into the fire.

Yours with esteem,

BEN OSGOOD.

Methuen, July 6, 1824.

By the Editor. We cheerfully communicate the little information we have been able to obtain relative to the insects above referred to. We know nothing of the natural history of the Rose Bug, and repeated inquiries have resulted in nothing definite or satisfactory relative to "whence they came or whither they go." We only learn that they are very voracious, and not very nice in their selection of articles for food. They not only devour the leaves of apple trees, but have, in some instances, nearly devoured the young apples.—Soap suds, lime water, tobacco juice, elder juice, and other acrid or pungent substances, have little or no effect on them. The only operation which seems to disturb them is that of breaking their bones, *vi et armis*, or grinding them to powder by main force. But they sometimes appear in such multitudes that it is impossible to make war upon them with any hopes of success.

The other insects are of the genus *Aphis*, and they are generally known by the name of *Plant Lice*. They are the same which cause what is called honey dew, and the pismires, which accompanied them were, probably, attracted by that sweet substance. We have already (page 262 of the present volume, under the head Horticulture) given some account of these animalculæ. Soap suds, forcibly applied, is said to be the best remedy against them.

Experiments in perpetuating Crops of Hay.—A meadow, which had become sward-bound, so as to produce only about three fourths of a ton to an acre, was mowed on the 10th of July. On the 20th of the same month it was ploughed and sown with buck wheat, and clover and herd's grass seeds. A fair crop of buck wheat was taken from the land in the autumn, and the meadow, this year, will give double the crop of hay it did the last year.—*Communicated.*

Pawtuxet, R. I. July 13, 1824.

Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society held July 10, 1824.

The Trustees having received by the ship Bowditch, Capt. Caleb Curtis, one full bred Herefordshire Bull, of one year old, and a full blooded Heifer of the same breed, raised by Sir I. G. Cotterel, Baronet, and purchased by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and by him presented to this Society—and also a four year old full blooded heifer of the Short horned breed, raised by the celebrated improver of that breed, John Wetherell, Esq. also purchased by Sir Isaac Coffin, and presented by him to this Society for the amelioration of the breed of cattle of his native State. It was voted,

"That the thanks of the Trustees of this Society heretofore presented to Sir ISAAC COFFIN, M. P., and transmitted to him on his announcing his *intention* to present these fine animals, be published in one or more of the papers published in Boston, particularly the New England Farmer."

We congratulate the friends of Agriculture upon this accession to our valuable breeds. We now possess samples of the most improved stock of cattle in Great Britain, and having both the parents, we can preserve them pure. To this end the Trustees have placed the Bull Admiral, with the Heifer of the same race, Annabella, under the care of Ezekiel Hersey Derby, Esq. of Salem, for one year, where those disposed to possess themselves of this stock may apply.

The Bull and Heifer of the Herefordshire breed, remarkable for their qualities as beef cattle, as well as milkers, are placed with John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, for one year. The property in these animals will be held by the Society, and they will be so managed, as to give every part of the State, by turns, the advantage of them.

We cannot omit to take notice of the great liberality of Sir Isaac Coffin, in thus repeatedly sending out, at great expense, the finest and most approved breeds in Great Britain, nor ought we to forget, on this occasion, the generous present, made by his brother, Gen. Coffin, of a fine Stud Horse of great bone, and power.—Such acts of public spirit are of permanent, and lasting value, and do honour to these gentlemen.

The Trustees think it their duty to present their thanks to Capt. Curtis, for his great care of these animals. Their fine condition on their arrival is the best proof of his attention to them. They appeared as if they had been just taken from a fine pasture.

The pedigrees of these animals, are as follows:—Those conversant with the improved breeds, will perceive, that there is no better blood to be procured in England.

The Short Horned heifer, Annabella, red and white, calved in 1820—got by Major—dam Ada by Denton—grand dam Aurora by Comet—great grand dam by Henry—great great grand dam by Danby—in calf by Rockingham.

Herefordshire bull SIR ISAAC—got by Waxey—Waxey by Mr. Yarwoth's Trojan, which he offered to shew against any bull in England for 100 guineas—Trojan's dam was Margaret bo't by Mr. Yarwoth of Mr. Tomkins of his thorough bred choice stock—Waxey's dam was Brunette out of Margaret—Sir Isaac's dam was Young Charmer, own sister to the Brown Ox, that won the premium last Christmas at Bath, and afterwards was exhibited at Bristol as a Show and considered the fattest ox in the kingdom. Young Charmer and the Brown Ox were got by a favourite bull, bred by the late Mr. Benjamin Tomkins. Young Charmer is out of Old Charmer killed at Hereford at the Christmas Show of fat beef and was much superior to any exhibited.

The Herefordshire Heifer is also from Waxey out of Stately—Stately out of Tidy—daughter of Mad Cap which was considered the best cow in England, and the greatest weight, and the least bone, weighing eighteen score and a quarter.

Extract from the Supplement to the British Encyclopedia relative to these two breeds:—

"The Short Horned, sometimes called the Dutch, is known by a variety of names from the Districts where they form the principal stock, or where much attention has been paid to their improvement. Different families of this race are thus distinguished by the names of the Holderness, the Teeswater, the Yorkshire, the Durham, Northumberland and other breeds. The Teeswater breed, a variety of the Short Horns, established on the banks of the Tees at the head of the vale of York, is at present in the highest estimation, and is alleged to be the true Yorkshire Short Horned breed. *Bulls* and cows from this stock, purchased at most extraordinary prices, are spread over the north of England, and the border counties of Scotland. The bone, head, and necks of these cattle are fine—the hide is very thin—the chine full—the loin broad, and the carcase throughout large and well fashioned, and the flesh and fatting quality equal or perhaps superior to those of any other large breed. The Short Horns give a greater quantity of milk than any other cattle—a cow usually yielding 24 quarts per day and three firkins of butter in a season. Their beef is used for the East India ships, being thicker it retains its juices better in long voyages."

The Herefordshire cattle are of a deep red colour, with fine hair, and very thin hides—neck and head clean—horns neither long nor short—bone not large. The Hereford cattle are next in size to the Yorkshire Short Horns. Both this and the Gloucester variety, are highly eligible as dairy stock and are found to fatten very easily. Sir I. G. Cotterel gave for the *mother* of the bull sent out $200 and the heifer is now with calf by a bull which was sold for 2000 dollars. The Herefordshire stock carried all the prizes last year even againt the Short Horns.

By order of the President,
BENJ. GUILD, *Assist. Rec. Sec'y.*

SILVER CUP.

Honour to whom honour is due.—A SILVER CUP of much value, and of very elegant workmanship, has been recently presented to Mr. John Young, author of "Letters of Agricola," by his friends in Nova Scotia. This splendid donation appears to have been intended to indicate the high sense which the donors entertain of the exertions of Mr. Young to resuscitate and redeem the Agriculture of the Province from a low and apparently hopeless state into which it had fallen, before the writings and exertions of that gentleman, awakened the energies of the inhabitants and kindled the zeal for agricultural improvement, which has given a new face to the country; and may be almost literally said to have caused the "wilderness to blossom as the rose." The following account of the proceedings on that occasion we have extracted and abridged from the Acadian Recorder, a Halifax paper, of June 12.

A meeting of Mr. Young's friends, called for the purpose of presenting him with this cup, assembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee House at 12 o'clock. The large room was prepared for the accommodation of the subscribers and for the display of this very elegant piece of plate. At the upper end was stationed a square table covered to the floor, with moreen; upon which stood another of inferior size, bearing on it the cup—thus made visible to all present.

It is a tripod, fashioned in the form of a Scotch thistle and is about 14 inches high. The feet are composed of three distinct leaves issuing from the stem, and bent upwards towards the extremity so as to resemble those of the natural plant. The silver here is artfully wrought, not to have a polished shining appearance, but to represent the silky softness which is the effect of the fine down that nature sprinkled on the surface. The edges of the leaves are slightly tinged with gold and in a different style of work, of which nothing but technical terms could convey any proper idea. The stem is made in imitation of the stalk, and the cup itself of the flowers of the thistle.—Both the *calix* and the *corolla* are hollow, so that the cavity or inside is more capacious than would seem at the first look and holds about 3 pints. On this part the artist has exhausted all his skill, and for beauty and taste it stands unrivalled in this province. Connected with two garlands of flowers, very richly embossed, a fancy cord apparently of virgin gold winds round the body of the cup in festoons, and in it are fastened two rings of some precious metal, which serve equally for decoration and for use. Below one of these festoons is the inscription, and on the obverse side is an emblematical shield of heraldry containing the arms of Nova Scotia. To the stem are attached eight stalks of wheat—four on each side—with the ears hanging in a pensile form, as of the ripened grain. These are of a bright yellow and so happily executed as to appear natural. The whole tripod is sustained on three small globes, and the interior of the cup is washed with gold. This tasteful piece of workmanship was designed by Mr. Torbett of this town, and fabricated by Messrs. Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, of London, jewellers and silver smiths to his Majesty, and is a noble and highly finished tribute to the arts. The inscription is as follows:

Presented
BY THE FREEHOLDERS
AND OTHER INHABITANTS
OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX,
TO JOHN YOUNG, ESQ.
IN TESTIMONY
Of the High Esteem and Respect they entertain for his exertions in the advancement of the Agriculture and general interests of the Province,
AND IN APPROBATION OF
HIS DIGNIFIED CONDUCT
AT THE LATE ELECTION
NOVA SCOTIA,
1823.

The account given of the ceremonies and addresses, which took place at the presentation of the cup, we have not room to publish at large; but the following extracts will shew that they were decorous and appropriate.

John Starr, Esq. first addressed himself to the Chairman, and then turning to Mr. Young with the cup in his hand said, that a very pleasing duty had been assigned to him by the committee. They had prepared this cup which on behalf of the subscribers he had now the honor of presenting, as a mark of their respect and as expressing their sense of the important services which Mr. Young had rendered to the province. He performed this duty with great and sincere pleasure, and hoped that Mr. Young would long live to possess and enjoy so elegant a gift—and might never use it without emotions of gratitude to the Divine source from whence all good proceeds.—*Then*, directing himself to the Chairman, he observed, that the inscription on the cup, sufficiently indicated the views and feelings with which it was presented, in allusion to the exertions of Mr. Young in promoting the agricultural and general interests of Nova Scotia—and to his gentlemanly and dignified conduct at the late Election. The presence of that gentleman prevented him from giving full utterance to the opinion which he had formed from personal observation during a recent excursion of 300 miles into the interior, and from the reports of others, of the actual good which had resulted from his labours and from the new spirit awakened, and now in active operation throughout this province. As a *native*, he felt proud to declare to the assembly so respectable and so deeply interested in the advancement of the country—that a rapid and very great improvement had taken place and was still going on in all the branches of agriculture. It was making itself visible in the face of the country—the toils of the farmer had been dignified, and made the theme of conversation—and the establishment of oatmills was productive of incalculable advantage. Of so happy and so beneficial a change, he was certain that the gentleman now before him did not arrogate to himself all the praise. He was not the sole cause, but as Agricola he was the moving cause. Much must be attributed to the noble Earl who warmly patronized the new system, to our excellent Governour, Sir James Kempt, who had ever taken a lively interest in its success, to the worthy Vice President of the General Board, (now the Admidistrator to the

Government,) to the Judges, and other leading characters—all of whom vied with each other in assisting and supporting it. The peculiar circumstances of the times combined with other causes; and from their united operation and the rate of improvement at which we were now advancing, he was satisfied that the day was not far distant when our independence in bread corn would be accomplished.

He concluded by declaring that he yet hoped to see Mr. Young occupy a seat in the Legislature—when he had no doubt he would manifest an equal anxiety in behalf of the commerce and fisheries of the province, which had distinguished him in promoting its agriculture.

Mr. Starr finished his address amidst loud applause:—when Mr. Young followed, and began under the oppression of much feeling. He represented the cup as the first of the kind ever bestowed in this province from political views; and he was gratified that his conduct had appeared to the subscribers in so favorable a light, as to be honored with this splendid mark of their respect. Such a present, under such circumstances, was new in the history of mankind. Other bodies of men had conferred rewards on the successful—they on the unsuccessful. Receiving, therefore, so valuable a testimony of their esteem he considered himself as bound to explain the causes which had led him to offer for the county of Sidney;—when so many of his adherents expected that he would have reserved himself for the first vacancy in Halifax. He said that the loss of his election for this township in September last, was scarcely known to Sidney, before he received application from three leading characters; and that two posts had not gone by when he received other and new letters from different quarters, requesting him to propose himself for that district of the province, in consequence of which he had finally agreed, as far back as November last, to come forward. The generosity of these various applications must, therefore, under his peculiar circumstances attach him to the freeholders of that county, and he would consider it his primary duty to serve them—although at the same time he trusted that he would never be forgetful of the many obligations he owed to his friends who now formed this very full and respectable meeting. He then took occasion to animadvert on the conduct of his opponents at the late election, and censured, with much severity, the unfair and violent practices to which they had recourse. At the same time he cautioned his friends against entertaining any sentiments of political hostility, and exhorted them to unite in promoting the best interests of the province. Men may differ in their views as to the representative they would prefer; but they should never carry their rancour so far as to try to defeat any public measure, merely to wreak their resentment on the opposite party. There was a code of political morality as well as a system of moral rectitude, and the rules of each were given for the regulation of our public and of our private conduct.

He concluded by observing, that the presentation of this cup from so large a portion of his fellow citizens, not composed, as was falsely represented, of foreigners against natives, nor of Scotch against Irish, would weigh with him at all times to seek their general, no less than their agricultural prosperity. He had the honor of ranking among his friends not merely Scotchmen, but the English, the Irish, the French, Germans, and the Dutch, along with the natives of the Province. The list of subscribers to the cup comprehended all classes, and in it would be found men of all the people who had settled in Nova Scotia. His supporters, therefore, were no national faction, but had been drawn together by the wrongs they had suffered. He requested them to bury past offences, to oppose systematically any cabal, which might be formed for the purpose of controlling and unduly influencing their votes; because in the free and unbiassed choice of the people lay the best security for the faithful discharge of the legislative duties. He then closed a speech of about forty minutes by taking the cup in his hand, and pronouncing with some emotion, that he accepted it with the highest pleasure, and would esteem it the fullest reward and the proudest ornament of his public life.

BALTIMORE VACCINE CATECHISM.

BY DR. JAMES SMITH.

Question. What is the vaccine matter?

Answer. The genuine vaccine matter may properly be said to be the *true seed of the variola vaccina*, or kine pock. When taken out of the pock on the eighth day of its growth, it is found in the state of a perfectly clear and transparent fluid. But when taken from the crust or mature pock (in which it is lodged in numerous small cells) it is slightly opake; and if examined in this state with a good microscope, the *perfect seed of the vaccina* may be as plainly discerned, as the grains of any small seed can be seen by naked eye.

Q. How are these seeds put up or furnished to those who want them?

A. The vaccine matter is put up sometimes in the crust or scab, enveloped in a little fine wool or cotton, or set in wax; and sometimes it is put up on small plates of glass, to which it adheres, when applied in a fluid state.

When the vaccine matter is properly put up in any of these ways, it can be sent in a letter to any place; even to the remotest corners of the world.

Q. How is the vaccine matter to be used?

A. When used, a very small quantity of it is to be conveyed on the point of a needle or lancet, and inserted into a small puncture or incision made in the arm to receive it; midway between the shoulder and elbow.

Q. How is it known when the operation succeeds?

A. At the end of the third day after the *planting of the seed*, a small pimple, or "rising in the skin," will be observable. This pimple, if the operation succeeds, will increase daily in size, until the eighth or ninth day, when it is usual to find a beautiful pock, *the perfect vaccina growing on the arm*, as large as the half of a common garden pea.

Q. Is it necessary to use medicines of any kind in vaccination, or what particular attention is necessary to be paid to the vaccine process just described?

A. It may be truly said, that in vaccination, medicines of all kinds are not only useless, but they are injurious; and none are wanted. A state of good health in the patient is essential; and no other preparation is required.

The vaccina should not be allowed to be broken or injured in any way; but it should be "let alone" until it comes to maturity; when it will invariably, terminate in a clean, smooth, regularly formed scab or *perfectly organized crust*, which is the true kine pock itself.

The vaccine crusts most commonly fall off between the fifteenth and twentieth days after the insertion of the matter; but it is more proper they should be taken off as soon as they become loose, or when *the roots*, by which they adhere to the arm, decay.

Q. Of what value is the kine pock to those who use it?

A. Vaccination is sometimes resorted to for the cure of various diseases, such as scrofula, cancer, certain cutaneous affections, whooping cough, &c. But the particular use for which this remedy has been given to mankind, is to prevent their being injured by the small pox. And there is no doubt of the fact that any person who has been once properly vaccinated, is rendered for ever thereafter perfectly secure from this loathsome disease.

Q. But many persons who have been vaccinated, and declared by their physicians to be secure from the small pox, have nevertheless been known to take it; and some have lost their lives by this plague, when they considered themselves entirely exempt from all danger. Are not these facts subversive of the declaration just made?

A. No. It may be confessed that many unexpected difficulties have arisen, in the use that has been made of the kine pock, and these difficulties have been often followed by the most fatal consequences; but there is no natural defect in the true kine pock. It has power to save all, who use it as they should, from the small pox.

Q. To what causes chiefly are the difficulties that have occurred in vaccination attributable?

A. We may refer the mistakes that are generally made in vaccination, to one or other of the following accidental causes. 1st, While the kine pock is growing on the arm of a proper subject for it, it is often scratched, rubbed, and bruised, and sometimes physicians themselves destroy it, by taking matter from it; leaving the person concerned liable, in consequence of the indiscretion, to suffer, whenever they may be exposed to the small pox. 2nd, Persons who are not in that good state of health they should enjoy, to have the kine pock in perfection, are often vaccinated unseasonably. 3rd, But the most common cause of failure in vaccination, and consequent disappointment, arises from the use that is frequently made of spurious matter or *imperfect seed*, by practitioners who do no know how to select it.

No certain evidence, notwithstanding, has been ever yet given to the world, that any individual once properly vaccinated has been ever thereafter injured by his exposure to the natural small pox.

Q. Mankind should indeed be thankful for so great a blessing. But how can those who are concerned, know with certainty whether their vaccination has been perfect or imperfect, genuine or spurious?

A. There is no criterion of vaccination, or method of judging of this process, so certain, perhaps, as that which is founded upon the or-

ganization of the vaccine crusts themselves. If the scab produced in any case, or *the vaccina itself* is found to be perfect, the operation in such case may always be declared to have been perfect also; and the patient may be pronounced without any other evidence, or inquiry concerning his case, to be secure from the small pox during life; while, on the other hand, if the scab is found to be wholly or in part only imperfect, so also may the patient concerned be declared to be imperfectly vaccinated, and informed accordingly of his continued liability to suffer, if exposed either to the variolous or varioloid contagion.

Q. If such important information as this can be derived from the vaccine scabs, should not those who are vaccinated take care to save them?

A. Certainly; and they should always submit them as soon as practicable, to the examination of some vaccinist, whose knowledge of their proper organization would enable him either by his eye, or by the use of good glasses, to detect any irregularity or imperfection that may be discovered in them.

Q. It would seem as if this method of practice, dispensing with all the labor of a personal attendance upon the patients concerned, would afford great facility in the proper use of the kine pock. Have any defects been discovered in this method of conducting vaccination?

A. The laws of nature are in no case more uniform and unchangeable, than they have been observed to be, in regard to the production and formation of the vaccine crusts. But they are often lost through the carelessness of the persons upon whom they are produced; and there are but few practitioners, who yet know how to examine them, or who have yet acquired that perfect knowledge of their nature and organization, that is essentially necessary, to enable them to give a correct opinion on any case of vaccination, that may be submitted to them in this way.

Q. What other tests of perfect vaccination have we to depend on?

A. Several have been proposed. Dr. Jenner's chief dependence was upon the peculiarity of the symptoms usually attendant on the kine pock, and the regularity with which they succeed each other. The evidence to be obtained of the perfection of the vaccine process by this method, is sufficiently satisfactory; but the constant attendance of an experienced vaccinist, for at least two weeks, is required, to enable him to assure the patient in this way, of his safety from the small pox.

An ingenious test of vaccination has been lately offered to the world, by Dr. Bryce of Edinburgh, a vaccinist who has stronger claims upon our implicit confidence in his skill in this business, than any other person living perhaps. Dr. B. states, and *he states the truth*, that if any person who is vaccinated in one arm, will take the matter from the pock as soon as it can be obtained, and insert it in the other arm, both affections will terminate simultaneously. But this new test, however useful it may be in particular cases, (as a leading string to the blind,) will, it is feared, be productive in the end of much mischief, by deteriorating the vaccine matter itself; and thus involve the ignorant in still greater difficulties than they experience at this present time.

Some learned doctors deny that any positive opinion can be given on any case of vaccination; and they assert, "that if there has been discovered any criterion by which we can pronounce a subject completely guaranteed against the invasion of the small pox by vaccination, it is to be found in that insensibility to the vaccine virus, which is the result of repeated vaccination, until not even a local vaccine inflammation can be excited." But this is a slander upon the kine pock; and it is hoped it will be soon abolished from the schools where it is taught and consigned forever to the regions of error, whence it originated.

Q. What was the opinion of the illustrious discoverer of the kine pock, in regard to the vaccine scab?

A. It cannot be discovered from his writings, that he placed any dependence on the appearance of the scab, as a test of the security of any person from the small pox. A vaccine scab was transmitted to him some years before his death, by the writer of these answers, and was acknowledged to have been used by him "with perfect success;" a fact that is sufficient of itself to establish the propriety of using the vaccine crusts, against which some pretenders in America to superior skill in vaccination, yet disingenuously exclaim.

Q. How, when, and where was the kine pock first discovered?

A. The fact was known in England "time immemorial," that those who took the kine pock casually, were not liable to take the small pox at any time thereafter during their lives.—But the first direct experiment in vaccination was made by Dr. Edward Jenner on the 14th of May, 1796, with matter taken from the hand of a dairy maid who was infected from milking her master's cows. Of the actual origin of the kine pock itself we know nothing more than we do of the origin of any other distinct natural production. Neither is it necessary for the general welfare of mankind that we should be informed precisely how, when, or where this remedy did first appear.

Q. What was Dr. Jenner's opinion of the origin of the kine pock?

A. He viewed the kine pock as an animal secretion, derived at first from the grease of the horse; and from their diseased heels, he supposed it was communicated by those who dressed them to the udders of the cows, and from the cows again to the persons who milked them. Jenner never suspected that the vaccina was really a completely organized production of its own kind, living in its own proper place, perfectly distinct, and properly fitted for the continuance of its own species.

Q. How long is it supposed the natural small pox has prevailed in the world?

A. The silence of the ancient Greek and Roman writers respecting the existence of the small pox, has induced physicians generally to consider this plague as one of late origin. But the minute description we have of leprosy in the 13th and 14th chapters of Leviticus is so properly applicable to the small pox, as a contagious disease, and the method ordered by Moses to prevent its spreading among the Israelites, is so replete with wisdom that those who will read these chapters attentively will find in them many good reasons for believing that the small pox prevailed among men from the earliest ages of the world. The word Leprosy in the original Hebrew language is not the name of any particular disease, but a general term signifying *any thing out of which evil may come*, or from which injury may be derived.

Q. How is the natural Small Pox known?

A. The patients are generally seized with a chill, succeeded by fever, pain in the head, back, and limbs, sick stomach, &c. On the 3d day small spots or "risings in the skin" are perceptible, first on the face and afterwards on the body and limbs. On the 5th and 6th days the pimples contain a clear limpid fluid, that changes in two or three days more into a yellowish or purulent like matter. About the 12th day these eruptions begin to dry, and they soon afterwards terminate in dark colored scabs or crusts and fall off, leaving deep pits or scars for life. This is the mildest form in which the distinct small pox appears. When the disease is more severe the eruptions are more numerous or confluent; and the whole body sometimes becoming covered with them assumes the most loathsome and horrible appearance imaginable. In this form the natural small pox most generally proves fatal between the 9th and 14th days of the disease.

Q. Why will not any person take the small pox more than once, and why not subsequently as well as previous to vaccination?

A. This question has never been seriously attempted to be answered by any competent authority. Neither can it yet be satisfactorily solved by any person. Some who believed that the small pox matter was no other than a particular humor secreted from the persons of those who had it, have supposed that the individuals concerned were divested of it entirely by its being thrown out of their systems, and that having no more of this particular matter or humor left in their blood they could give out no more of it during the remainder of their lives. The absurdity of this supposition, however, requires no other refutation than to mention it. And the same may be said of every other hypothesis heretofore advanced on this subject.—It is probable, notwithstanding, that this question may yet be solved; and that it will be found there is actually something left or deposited in the system of every individual, affected either by the small pox or kine pock that remains with them during life; rendering inoperative the *sporadia* or *gemmæ contagionis*, on which the natural increase of these peculiar fungi depend.

Q. Have any imperfect or adulterated varieties of the variola been yet observed?

A. Undoubtedly several distinct varieties have been noticed. But that which claims our most particular attention at present, is that species of adulterated contagion or seed that has been produced by an admixture of the vaccine with the variolous matter, and from which a new plague has lately sprung up among us, now well known by the name of the *varioloid disease.*

Q. This is an extraordinary novelty in the history of diseases, and has of late excited great uneasiness. How can this new plague be prevented?

A. The kine pock and small pox are no other than two several species of the same natural genus of plants; and they adulterate each other when they are propagated in the same vicinity, upon a well known principle. It was wise-

ly ordered, "thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with divers seeds; lest the fruit of thy seed which thou hast sown, and the fruit of thy vineyard be defiled." If we would prevent the production of new varieties of the variola, this same order should be enforced now as it respects the propagation of the small pox among every people that encourage vaccination.

Mankind may rest assured that in the true kine pock, cultivated as it ought to be, we possess an effectual preventive against both the small pox and varioloid diseases. Let us take care then to preserve it in its purity and perfection; lest in our folly we may so abuse that we may lose it, and become exposed again to all the calamities that attend upon the general prevalence of the most destructive plague that has ever prevailed among men.

Q. Is there any reason to expect that a more perfect knowledge of the kine pock than is yet possessed, will throw any light upon the nature of any other disease than the small pox?

A. We may certainly look to the kine pock as the proper medium through which many of the long established errors in medical science, will be discovered and exposed. But new light may be more particularly expected to be derived from it, respecting the nature of the several remote causes that produce the dysentery, bilious and intermittent fevers, plague, yellow fever, measles, syphilis, hydrophobia, cancer, &c. The advice of every good physician to his pupils, ought to be—follow nature and study the true kine pock.

BALTIMORE VACCINE INSTITUTION.

To the Public.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public, that he has been encouraged to make the arrangements necessary for this purpose, on his own individual responsibility, through the aid of his particular friends; and until some more satisfactory provision can be made, for supplying this remedy to those who want it, he will furnish the Vaccine Matter with proper directions for its use, *free of any charges, to all those who may apply to him for it.*

Congress at their next session, it is expected, will make provision for the general distribution of the Vaccine Matter, agreeably to the plan lately recommended to them. But if they should not pass any act to encourage vaccination, the undersigned will continue to furnish this remedy from this Institution, as at present, on his own responsibility. Those who wish to encourage these efforts, may then contribute their aid thereto in any way most agreeable to themselves.

The Vaccine Matter will not be sold in this Institution on any terms, and when the undersigned cannot give it to those who want it, he will notify the public, that he has been compelled through necessity to retire from an institution, that has been the particular object of his care and solicitude, for twenty-three years now past.

It will be expected from all who obtain Vaccine Matter from this Institution, whether physicians or private citizens, that they shall attend to the necessary directions that will be given with it, otherwise all correspondence with them must be dropped, and no orders from any such will be attended to thereafter.

There are no human laws competent to afford any people protection from the small pox, the regular use of the kine pock, therefore, has become a positive duty, that every person in society owes to himself, and to all who depend on him. Every citizen is chargeable by the community in which he lives, with all the injurious consequences that may happen to others by his neglect of this duty.

The small pox may yet indeed be destined, as has been the case heretofore, to sweep off from the face of the earth, innumerable multitudes of human beings, that are sunk in ignorance, or who deceiving themselves, may yet consider vaccination as unworthy of their confidence. There is no occasion however to dispute with them or multiply words about this remedy. It is enough to say that the kine pock has been given to mankind for the best and most wise purposes. That it is another free gift of mercy from the same exhaustless source, whence we derive every good and perfect gift; and that it falls but little short of impiety on the part of any christian, to reject it.

All applications directed to this Institution, postage paid, will be carefully attended to by the undersigned.

JAMES SMITH,
Late Agent of Vaccination for the U. S.

Vaccine Institution, Baltimore, May 1, 1824.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1824.

MILKING COWS WITH TUBES. We have received intelligence from various parts of the country of the injurious consequences attending the use of tubes in milking cows. It will be recollected that in the same paper in which we announced the supposed discovery, we published a note from Dr. Thacher,* containing a caution respecting the introduction of rough tubes and straws; and stating that "further experience by the careful use of smooth tubes must decide on the utility of the method." We are sorry to learn that a too hasty adoption of this mode of milking has occasioned loss of property, and much suffering to the unfortunate animals, which were the subjects of experiment. The Connecticut Mirror, under date of July 12, states that "a number of cows in Weathersfield have been seriously injured by the use of tubes in milking them.—Their bags swelled, the milk afterwards taken from them was not fit for use, and then they dried up. We have heard, though it may be a mistake, that three cows in Windsor have lately died in consequence of this treatment; and if it is not so the statement shall be contradicted. If it is, it should be made known, that the use of this "Invention" may proceed no farther; and gentlemen in this vicinity, who keep large dairies, are requested, should such occurrences take place, to let some printer or other know of them. The loss of property is the concern of the owners, the saving of *time* to the boys or girls, who are set to milk, and their better disposal of it, are matters of which we cannot judge, but the cruelty to the animals is unwarrantable."

* *See page 378, of the present volume.*

ANOTHER REMEDY AGAINST LICE ON APPLE TREES.

An intelligent cultivator assures us that there is nothing more effectual against the insect which attaches itself to the bark of apple trees, like a barnacle, in shape and color like half a kernel of rye divided longitudinally, than a strong ley made by dissolving potash in water. This liquor, likewise, he assures us, gives a beautiful green color to the bark, and greatly promotes the growth of the tree.

From the Salem Gazette.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, the Committee for viewing the Farms for the management of which premiums are claimed, consisting of

TEMPLE CUTLER, Esq. of Hamilton,
Dr. BENJAMIN PARKER, of Bradford,
Mr. AARON PERLEY, of Boxford,
Col. DANIEL ADAMS, of Newbury,
Col. NATH'L FELTON, of Danvers, and
JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq. of Danvers,

were instructed 'to extend their examination to other farms in the county, where they think useful information may be obtained on the subject of agriculture, to make notes of such improvements as may come within their observation, and to report the same to the society at their next meeting,' which will be on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, at Topsfield. In pursuance of these instructions the Committee propose to visit the several towns in the county in Sept. next, commencing at Newbury on the 1st day of the month. They will be pleased to call on all those who may manifest a willingness to receive their visit, and whatever improvement they may witness will be particularly recommended to the attention of the Society. Gentlemen who are willing that the Committee should see their farms will please to notify the same to some one of the members of the Committee, that they may understand how much duty they may have to attend to, and make suitable arrangements for the performance of it. The Farmers in the county are respectfully requested to aid the Committee in their inquiries, by forwarding to them such communications as they think will be interesting to the public.

For the Committee,
JOHN W. PROCTOR, *Sec'y.*

Danvers, July 8, 1824.

GEN. LA FAYETTE. In obedience to a vote of the City Council of Boston, of the 15th March, his honour, the Mayor, has addressed an eloquent letter to Gen. La Fayette, on the subject of his intended visit to the United States; and has received an answer which does honour to the head and heart of the veteran Chief. In the letter addressed to Gen. La Fayette the following passage occurs:

"The City Council of Boston, in accordance with the general wish of their constituents, have directed me to address this letter to you and to express the hope that, should it comport with your convenience, you would do them the honour, on your ensuing visit to the United States, to disembark in this city, and to communicate the assurance that no event could possibly be more grateful to its inhabitants;—that no where could you meet a more cordial welcome; that you could find no where hearts more capable of appreciating your early zeal and sacrifices in the cause of American freedom, or more ready to acknowledge and honor that characteristic uniformity of virtue, with which, through a long life, and scenes of unexampled difficulty and danger, you have steadfastly maintained the cause of liberty in both hemispheres."

An answer was received from General La Fayette, from which the following is extracted:

"I joyfully anticipate the day, not very remote, thank God, when I may revisit the cradle of American, and in future, I hope, of Universal Liberty. Your so honourable and gratifying invitation would have been directly complied with in the case to which you are pleased to allude. But while I profoundly feel the honour intended by the offer of a national ship, I hope I shall incur no blame by the determination I have taken, to embark as soon as it is in my power in a private vessel. Whatever port I first attain, I shall with the same eagerness hasten to Boston, and present its beloved, revered inhabitants, as I have the the honour to offer it to the City Council, and to you, Sir, with the homage of my affectionate gratitude and devoted respect."

A Committee has been appointed by the City Gov-

ernment to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Gen. La Fayette, and to prepare and present to him an address on his arrival.

FOREIGN.

Washington Irving is about to edit "a collection of English Literature," to be published in Paris in monthly numbers. The work is to be a selection from the best English works, with a biography of each author, either original by Mr. Irving or selected.

A new Journal published in modern Greek has lately been established in the Island of Hydra, with the name of "The Friend of Law," of which five of the first numbers have been received by the New York American. They contain a considerable number of the acts of the central government. By one of these acts, the city of Napoli de Romania is established as the seat of government. By another, Panos Colocotrini, eldest son of the General of that name is declared a rebel. Another number announces that a younger son of the same General had been delivered up by his own soldiers into the hands of the general government. The father has likewise been abandoned by his troops—has submitted to the government, which had granted him an amnesty for the past.

The Greek Senate has addressed, through the medium of the Senate of Ipsara, energetic representations to the Consuls residing at Smyrna, complaining of the secret succour which was afforded to the Turks, and declaring they could not spare any flag which was abused for the purpose of furnishing arms, ammunition, and provisions for their enemies.

On Thursday last another experiment was made by Mr. Perkins, the American, to show the powerful effects of steam. His new machine has the propelling power of discharging from a tube 200 musket balls in one minute. A ball discharged from it at a given distance was flattened as thin as a shilling, and Mr. Perkins has no doubt, he could by the same means produce sufficient force to discharge fifty twenty pound balls in the same period of time.—*London paper, May 27.*

Accounts from Lisbon of the 15th May, would seem to warrant the conclusion that the King of Portugal was about to open his ports to all nations, and grant a charter or constitution to his people. He is stated to have called on his ministers to present him a draught of regulations for making Lisbon a free port, and that the 5th of June had been fixed on as the day for issuing a decree taking off the duties on salt and wine.

Accounts from Maranham to the 30th, and from Bahia to the 20th March, state that advices had been received of the intention of the Portuguese Government to send an expedition against the Brazils. There was in consequence the greatest sensation produced; the Europeans were much alarmed for their property, and for their personal security.

Captain Brooke, in his recent travels to the North Cape, states it as a fact well authenticated, that there is *the skeleton of a whale* on the very summit of the mountain Sandhorn, which is upwards of three thousand feet high; the south side descending nearly perpendicular to the sea.

DOMESTIC.

Milking Cows.—An article has ben for some time going the rounds of the news-papers, purporting to be an account of a new and expeditious mode of milking cows. Whatever importance may be attached to this, it is far from being a *new* discovery. We are acquainted with many individuals, who have often seen it practised, and practised it themselves when they were boys, without ever dreaming that their ingenuity entitled them to a rank on a level with *Franklin* or *Jenner*; it appears, however, that men of experience and practical learning on these subjects very much question the utility of this method, and have even endeavoured to prove that it must be attended with positive injury to the animal. Among those who have written against it, is Professor *Jerome V. C. Smith* of the Berkshire Medical Institution, a distinguished anatomist. He asserts that the operation of milking cows, by means of straws or tubes inserted into the ends of the teats must, if often repeated, materially weaken the muscles which act in retaining the milk, if it does not finally result in producing an entire *paralysis*. We mention this that farmers may be careful not to adopt the proposed expedient too hastily.—*Hallowell Advocate.*

Extreme Heat.—The heat for four days previous to the 1st inst. was so intense at Charleston, S. C. that the Courier says "we have endured almost literally an atmosphere of fire. Several valuable persons have fallen victims to the excessive warmth—and the poor, who are compelled to labor, find the chance of sudden death, added to their overwhelming toils. All are alike annoyed, and all alike repeat the prayer, that Heaven, in its mercy, would mitigate the solar beams, and gladden us again with refreshing showers."

Ditto.

An unfortunate accident has deprived our community for a season (brief we trust it may be) of an useful and estimable citizen. On the 16th ult. Ebenezer Baldwin, Esq. in attempting to escape from a wagon, the horses of which were running, broke his leg below the knee. We understand the fractures are several and severe. He was riding in company with H. Knickerbacker, Esq. and a gentleman of this city, and was at Scaghticoke Point when the tongue of the wagon broke, and the horses became altogether unmanageable. Mr. Wells escaped unhurt. Mr. K. was slightly injured; the driver considerably so. Mr. Baldwin was conveyed to the house of Judge Smith, at Scaghticoke Point, and is now there.—*Albany Argus.*

Steam Boat Accident.—On the 12th inst. the boiler of the steam ferry boat Jersey, burst on the Jersey side of the North River, near New York, and killed Miss Charlotte Nelson, a young lady about nineteen years of age. The master of the boat, Captain West, was so severely scalded that it was feared he could not survive. A colored man was also badly scalded.—This accident cannot be accounted for on any known philosophical principles, if the statements respecting it are correct. The boiler it is said was copper, just finished on the low pressure principle, the furnace of 3-8th inch copper. The safety valve, it is affirmed, was open at the time the explosion took place. The explosion was powerful; the boiler being twisted and torn to pieces, thrown a considerable heighth into the air, and fell in a direct contrary position to that in which it originally was placed.

Imported Bull—SIR ISAAC.

THIS very fine young animal, just arrived from England is of the true *Herefordshire* breed, having been presented to the "Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture," by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, together with a superb COW of the same breed. They have been placed by the Trustees on the Farm of John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plain, in Roxbury for one year. He will be permitted this autumn to go to but few cows at *Three dollars* each, which must be paid in advance.

As many persons, however, who have fine cows, do not wish to raise calves, Mr. P. will agree to take them at six weeks old, at their veal value, and not charge for the use of the Bull.—The Trustees hope by this means, many more fine animals will be raised for publick benefit. His colour is a beautiful *dark red.*

The *Pedigree* which is furnished by one of the first breeders of this stock in England says, "He was got by Waxey—Waxey was by Trojan, which was challenged against *any bull in England* for 100 guineas. Waxey's Dam was Brunette out of Margaret. This bull's dam is Young Charmer own sister to the *brown ox* that won the premium at Bath, last Christmas, and afterwards was exhibited at Bristol for Show, and considered the fattest ox in the kingdom. Young Charmer was out of Old Charmer, killed at Hereford for the Christmas Show of fat Beef and was superior to any there." This pedigree might be extended further back, but it is considered unnecessary to persons who will view the animals.

Roxbury, July 12, 1824.

WANTED No. 43, of the 1st Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. For which a generous price will be given by the publisher of this paper.

GIRL FROM 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.

WANTED to take from the country a girl of the above age, and of a good disposition, until she is free.—Such an one will receive kind treatment, and be taught the rudiments of an English education—will have her board and clothing found her, and will be furnished when free, with two or three extra suits.—None need apply without good recommendations.——Inquire at this Office. July 17.

PATENT STEEL SPRING HAY FORKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a large supply of Goodwin's highly approved Patent Steel Spring *Hay* and *Manure FORKS.* Also, a few dozen very superior Rakes, Cam's cast steel Scythes, Dudley's warranted steel back do., Eisbee's cast steel polished Shovels —together with a great variety of other agricultural implements. June 12.

Our Correspondents, for some weeks past, have been liberal in their contributions for our columns, for which they are requested to receive our grateful acknowledgments. We have communications from Mr. Preston, "Cultivator," "A Farmer," "Author of Touches on Agriculture," &c. which shall meet with due attention, as soon as we have leisure to examine, and room to insert them.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	4 00	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	117 50	120
pearl do.		120	122 50
BEANS, white,	bush	80	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs.	bbl.	10	
cargo, No 1,		8	
" No 2,		6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1.	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	
Genessee,		6 50	
Rye, best		2 62	2 75
GRAIN, Rye	bush	53	55
Corn		40	47
Barley			
Oats		30	32
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	90	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	
PORK, Bone Middlings	bbl.	16 00	17
navy, mess,		13	13 50
Cargo, No 1,		12 50	13
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1823,	bush	1 75	
Clover	lb.	5	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		60	70
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native do		25	30
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	40
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.		
BEEF, best pieces		4	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	10
" whole hog,		6	9
VEAL,		5	8
MUTTON,		3	12
POULTRY,		8	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		5	12
lump,		16	18
EGGS,	doz.	14	17
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	62	65
Indian, do.		55	60
POTATOES, new,		1 25	1 33
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

"*Having food and raiment, let us therewith be content.*"

Art thou blest with food and raiment,
Give God thanks for favours given;
Gratitude is all the payment
Thou can'st make indulgent Heaven.

Clothing coarse, and scant subsistence,
Recompense which labour brings,
With contentment make existence
Happier than the life of kings.

Why in heaping useless treasure,
Shorten life, and health destroy?
Where's the profit or the pleasure,
Hoarding what you ne'er enjoy?

Why, for Mammon's paltry proffers,
Sell thyself to sin a slave
Can the wealth, which swells thy coffers,
Buy exemption from the grave?

Since the thread of life is brittle
Heed the poet's moral song,
"Man in this world needs but little,
And that little needs not long."

Wants by luxury created—
All of artificial kind,
By indulgence never sated,
Weaken and debase the mind.

To the hardy child of nature,
Decent clothes and frugal fare,
Furnish pure enjoyments greater
Than the pamper'd monarch's share.

Gold by avarice that's hoarded,
Might as well be in the mine,
Wealth that's generously afforded,
Can alone be counted thine.

Then, if blest with food and raiment.
Let thy gratitude be shewn,
No man's merits, as a claimant,
Give a right to these alone.

Miscellany.

Pores of the Human Body.—By applying a good microscope to the skin of the human body a multitude of small pores will be seen, through which perspiration is continually issuing. It is calculated that there is a million of these pores in every square inch, and 2,016,000,000 in the whole body of a middling sized person. The body exposed in the rays of a burning sun, appears through a microscope to be surrounded with a cloud of steam. Let any person hold the tip of the finger at the distance of 12th part of an inch from a looking glass, and the surface of the glass will soon be dimmed by the matter issuing from the finger.

Many experiments have been made to ascertain the quantity of perspirable matter which is emitted from the skin. It is stated in the N. E. Encyclopædia, that Mr. Gordon put his hand into a glass vessel closed at the wrist, and by keeping it there about an hour, he collected 30 grains of liquid which had issued through the pores of the skin. On repeating the experiment in the evening he collected 12 grains.—The mean of these, 21 grains, taking 21 grains per hour, and supposing the hand to be one sixtieth part of the surface of the body, the perspiration in 24 hours would amount to 5 pounds 3 ounces troy. Sanctorious says, 5-8ths of all the aliment received by the mouth is carried off by perspiration. Dodart says 7-8ths. Others estimate it at much less, making it about two pounds per day. The quantity of sweat, or perspirable matter, varies according to the climate, season of the year, age, sex, state of health, &c.

It is by a peculiar smell which the substance emitted by the skin gives to each individual, that the dog can discover his master, and even trace him to a distance.

Previous to an election in Ireland, a landlord of considerable fortune and interest went over to his estate; he saw one of his tenants digging potatoes, and thus addressed him:—Paddy, how do you do?" Paddy, unaccustomed to such a salutation, looked wildly round to see from whence it could come; on perceiving his landlord, and taking off his hat, he answered, "pretty well, Sir, I thank you; I hope I see you well." The landlord continued his conversation by asking, "what news have you, Paddy, in this part of the world?"—to which the tenant replied, "in truth, Sir, I have none, except that I think we shall soon have *an Election*, or some such sort of thing." The landlord asked, "what makes you think so, Paddy?" The tenant replied, "only because your honour never axes me how I do, except about that time!"

An old Rattlesnake.—Last year, (says the Louisiana Advertiser) a rattle snake was killed on Bullard's plains, in the parish of Feliciana, which had not less than one hundred and thirty-seven rattles. If the generally received opinion, that the number of rattles denotes the age of this species of the serpentine race be correct the snake must have been as many years old as it had rattles. The oldest inhabitants of that section of our state have never previously seen one with more than forty rattles.

A monument, of Parian marble, has been erected in the church of Newtonwards, (Ireland,) to the memory of the late Lord Castlereagh, bearing on it the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
Robert, Second Marquis of Londonderry;
He was born A. D. 1769,
And having filled many of the highest stations in public life,
Succeeded to the paternal honors and estate in April, A. D. 1821.
He died at North Cray, in Kent, August 12th, 1822.
His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.
History will record the success and splendor of his public career, during a period of difficulty unexampled in the annals of Europe.
This Tablet commemorates his private worth and the virtues of his personal character.
Foremost among the statesmen of the age,
He was not less distinguished by the faithful discharge of all the duties of social life,
As a son, a brother, a husband, and a friend,
His memory will ever be cherished with affectionate veneration
By those who find their only consolation, for his loss, in the recollection of his virtues,
This tribute
To the best of brothers and of friends,
is offered by
Charles William Vane,
Third Marquis of Londonderry.

Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

JOHN SCOTT, CHEMIST, late of Edinburgh, by his WILL, made in the Year 1816, bequeathed the sum of $4000, in the funded 3 per cent Stock of the U. S. to the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to the intent "that the interest and dividends, to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in Premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premium to exceed $20: and that therewith shall be given a Copper Medal with this inscription—"TO THE MOST DESERVING."—The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, have entrusted "the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, and a Committee of that Society have been appointed to attend thereto. The subscribers named as that committee, give notice that they will receive applications for the same.

Certificates of the originality and utility of the inventions must accompany the applications, which may be directed "to the Committee of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, on Scott's legacy," and forwarded free of expense, through the post office.

A description of the inventions, must be given in clear language, and correctly written, accompanied by drawings in perspective and detail, where necessary to illustrate it. Where the invention is a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the Cabinet of the Society will be expected.

JAMES MEASE,
REUBEN HAINES
ROBERTS VAUX,
ROBERT HARE,
WM. H. KEATING,
ADAM ECKFELDT,
Committee.

July 10.

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM.

76, *COURT STREET, BOSTON,*

CONTAINING much more numerous Collections and greater variety of entertainments than any other Establishment in America, continues steadily to increase, and is open for the reception of visiters

EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

It will be constantly in the best possible condition, and every exertion made to render the visits of its patrons agreeable.

This Establishment now contains FIVE former Museums united in ONE, together with very great and numerous additions (the whole receipts being faithfully laid out to increase it.)

JUST ADDED,

The celebrated Race Horse Eclipse,
A beautiful Cosmoramic View of London,
A large and beautiful live Rattlesnake,
The Arabian Bottle, made of the stomach of a Camel—holds about a barrel—used to carry water across the desert.
The Invalid's Chair—very ingenious—invented by Professor Peck.
A very large and elegant Sword Fish, upwards of 14 feet long, with a sword 4 1-2 feet long.

☞ The Museum is well lighted, and a Band of Music performs every evening. Admittance 25 cents.

June 5.

MR. GROVE'S *Essay on Sheep*, in a pamphlet form for sale at this Office. July 10.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

June 12.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.